

## THE COLUMBIA EVENING MISSOURIAN

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ALFONSO JOHNSON, MANAGER

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## FOR MEN AND BUILDINGS.

The House Committee on Appropriations has made increased provision for the University in the bill recommended. The aggregate of \$2,651,100 is the largest amount ever voted the University by any legislature. Every item is sorely needed. It is to be hoped that there will be no reduction. In one particular, the recommendation, excellent as it is, falls far short of the pressing requirements of the University. The Carators asked for \$1,500,000 for maintenance. The Committee recommends \$1,200,000. Maintenance means salaries and salaries mean men, and men, not brick and mortar, make a University.

We rejoice at the appropriations for new buildings but we would rejoice even more if the maintenance appropriation gave larger promise of necessary additions to the faculty and of adequate salaries for members of the present teaching staff.

It is good to be pleasant, but not always pleasant to be good.

## ENTER THE LAWN CONTEST

Enter the lawn contest this year if you want to help "make Columbia the most beautiful city in Missouri." It is not so much the condition of your yard now, but the possibilities for the future that count. If your lawn was entered last year, you already have a start. Instead of concentrating your efforts now on filling up holes and making general improvements, you can spend your time in making it more attractive and different from others.

If your lawn is ragged, there is a place for its entry in the class for lawns showing the greatest improvement. If it is already in good condition, you can look to its consistent trimness and neatness so that it will be ready for the regular visit of the judges twice a month during the time of the contest.

The back yard is not the scullery maid of this contest. Look out your back window and see whether the "garden side" of the house could not well be entered in the class for improvements. This lawn contest is to be an annual affair. You might as well fall in line now. You will eventually do so when you compare your lawn with that of your neighbor who did enter, and whose lawn is a source of pride and enjoyment to him.

A woman's parasol is usually her own, but a man's umbrella is almost public property.

## AIRSHIPS VS. BATTLESHIPS

The Air Service men claim that they can drop bombs on any capital battleship and destroy the vessel; the naval officers say they can't. The army fliers say in case of an attack on New York, their aviators could not be prevented by any aerial barrage or smoke screen from disabling every battleship in the attacking fleet. Such a performance would render battleships obsolete and the problem of naval combat construction would be simplified.

In speculation on the damage of the explosion of a 1600-pound bomb to a battleship, Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, assistant chief of the army air service, says: "It will break every electric light globe and throw her into absolute darkness below decks; will disrupt telephone, radio and interior communication systems; fill fire-rooms, engine-rooms and all compartments ventilated by forced draught with noxious gases; will cause shell shock to the personnel practically all over the ship; will disrupt ammunition hoists, dislodge and jam turrets, kill all personnel on upper decks, anti-air-

craft gun crews, fire control parties in the tops or anyone standing on deck; will cause fire to break out, exploding all anti-aircraft ammunition on upper decks and sink or disable the battleship. If exploded in the water alongside, it will either sink or permanently disable the vessel."

The bomb dropping may not prove successful, but it appears plausible enough to cause congressional appropriation committees to investigate carefully before they apportion large sums for dreadnoughts that may be destroyed by a single air bomb.

We can expect considerable trouble in getting the army of office-seekers to demobilize.

## TEMPTATION

Temptation is, in itself, not a sin. It is presented to us merely to give us "an opportunity of practicing virtue and self-mastery and acquiring merit."

We sometimes hear a person say, "I didn't intend to do it, but I did." While this indicates the triumph of the will, it still, suggests that there was a sense of godliness left, even if it did not dominate.

On the other hand we also hear the expression, "I was tempted to do it but I didn't." In this case it was the victory of a certain virtue over the evil. In other words, we are susceptible to the things that are good; we are impelled by a voice within us, say by a dictum of our conscience, to do what is right and proper.

There are times in our life when we find ourselves in a situation when the evil seems to get hold of us, but that does not necessarily indicate that we are under the ban of evil. We are only in the midst of temptation; we are simply put in that situation to test our conduct.

## THE NEW BOOKS

**"The Family At Gilje."**  
In "The Family at Gilje" the author portrays the Scandinavian home-life simply, naturally and in an artistic manner. Through the entire book the thread of domestic life is put into intensely realistic and descriptive style. The author relates not only a story of actual life in a way that seems to make one live life over again, but also the effects and the peculiar habits which the people in the Northern climate possess. It is superb illustration of the realism of naturalness and arouses the reader not so much to the pleasure of surprise as to recognition.  
(The American-Scandinavian Foundation; New York, cloth, 215 pages.)

**"The Real Business of Living."**  
"The Real Business of Living" is a study of man and his way of living at present as contrasted with the earlier stages. It attempts to show the origin of our institutions and standards, our business and political ideals. It also aims to point out the responsibility and the further development of liberty, co-operation and democracy which make the real business of living an enterprise of high appeal. Living has been transformed from the simple to the complex with the Nation's growth.  
(Henry Holt & Co., New York; 466 pages.)

## NO TEARS FOR HORSE YET

**Canadian Livestock Commissioner Says Horses Will Increase.**

By United Press.  
CALGARY, ALBERTA, CANADA, Feb. 26.—Sentimental folks have shed many tears over the ultimate fate of the horse, which, they believe, will disappear before the motor-driven vehicle. But H. S. Arkell, livestock commissioner of Canada, declared at the recent congress of the Western Canada Livestock Union here that those who have tears to shed would better shed them over the ultimate fate of the motor vehicle, especially on the farm.

"Mechanical power," said Arkell, "will never supplant Old Dobbin on the farm. Far from falling off in numbers, the horse population of the continent is increasing. I look for a steady development in horse breeding that will seriously affect the automobile and truck business. Motor trucks are a valuable asset in the world's work, but there are certain kinds of work, not only on the farm but in the city, which trucks cannot do and which only a good team of horses can do. Don't be afraid that the horse will join the dodo and prehistoric in extinction. He will continue forever to be numbered among the most important factors in human labor. As the world's human population increases, the horse population will keep pace with it."

## SMALL FIRE IN ARMORY

**Blaze in Battery B Headquarters Caused No Damage.**

A small fire broke out in Battery B armory at 11:30 o'clock last night but it was extinguished by the fire department before it did much damage.

The cause of the fire was carelessness. A pile of kindling and paper was in the corner near the entrance to the armory, and someone had carelessly thrown a lighted cigarette into it.

The department was also called out on a false alarm at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

## IT'S GREAT TO MEET A REAL FRIEND.



(Copyright 1920 by J. H. Donahy)

## BETWEEN COLUMNS

Adam and Eve were birds of Paradise.

If you have Irish blood in your veins it doesn't take all day to say a thing—you can come right out Pat with it.

Even the joyful tumbler pays the price—her toes must be broken and reset for her art.

We watched a game of croquet, and only those players who put force into their strokes shot straight balls.

The worst thing about not having money is that that very fact keeps your mind on it from morning till night.

"Debout, Les Morts," (Inspired by a drawing by Lucien Jonas) This is what the martyrs in battle—The world shall at last understand That its peace is forever a trophy, Held high in the patriot's hand.

Gentle wind, balm your breath with caresses And moisten each glorified hair! Take their blood—like the bee carries pollen—To blend with a new virile race.

Lift them gently, for soon o'er the waters, On high like the proud eagle's mate, They will come, all prevailing and silent, Straight home through the air pilot's gate.

They will come when the fingers of twilight Are deep in the gambol of night, They will leap from the crest of the billows, And plunge from the clouds in their flight.

They will wing like the birds out of nowhere And gleam on the shore like a star; And a few will be borne by the mermaids On couches of coral afar.

Clothed in white, they of deep tribulation, Extending their arms like a cross; Till the tips of their fingers are touching—Entwining like gray southern moss.

What a line—growing longer and longer, It stretches itself and is hurled To the shore, facing outward the ocean—Supernal coast guard of the world!

THE WANTABER

**ENGLISH BUILD MUD HOUSES**  
Brickyards Trouble to Supply Demand—Clay a Substitute.

By FLETCHER ALLEN  
LONDON, ENG., February 28.—"There is nothing new under the sun," not even England's attempt to find a cheap substitute for brick. So because there is a shortage of houses and the brickyards of England cannot cope with the requirements, the housing authorities have turned them to old records to see if there is any trace of the secrets of the craft of building mud houses. According to Captain R. S. Townes, editor of "Housing," which is the official journal of the Ministry of Health, when Great Britain undertook the enormous task of constructing half a million homes for the working class it was found that the brickyards could not produce sufficient material. It was therefore necessary to find substitutes.

While the Ministry of Health was busy with its research and experiment, another department of official Britain was

working away at mud houses, and achieved very considerable success. At the Amesbury settlement, farm cottages made of mud have been erected by the department of agriculture and fisheries, and are proving very comfortable and cheap.

Some observant officials, traveling between Norwich and London, saw many houses erected in the seventeenth century, which were made of unburned clay or sun-dried bricks. These houses have successfully withstood the wear and tear of centuries, and have no doubt as to the suitability of clay as a material. Climate seems to be an insignificant matter, for they withstand the worst rain storms, frost does not kill them, and excessive heat does not lessen their cohesion.

At East Haring there is an ancient Corn Hall, made of clay, which is still doing fine service as a district council school. The clay lumps are plastered externally and color washed.

Whatever the reason for the use of clay in the olden times, the modern reason is economy. The cost of labor and materials has risen so high that it is impossible to provide a brick or concrete cottage for farm workers at an economic rent.

The future of Great Britain's housing program depends partly on cheap building, especially so in the rural districts where rents run as low as 50 cents a week. For that reason alone, the return to the methods used by the Assyrians and Egyptians is of significance in the solving of one of the greatest post war problems.

**BARGAIN SALES IN LONDON**  
Women Save Pennies in Order to Lay in Cheap Stock.

By MARGARET WALTER  
LONDON, Feb. 28.—For several weeks the papers have heralded the great mid-winter sales, almost as propaganda, and lots of women saved their pennies heroically throughout the holidays in order to lay in stocks against the time when prices will go up again and money will be tighter than it is now.

But when sifted of the few real bargains, old stock which has not deteriorated and which it is impossible for the manufacturers to duplicate under new conditions, and which was sold really dirt cheap—the sales have not realized hopes for a return to pre-war prices, or anything approaching it.

Pre-war prices do, it is true, appear in some departments. Cotton stockings can again be bought for 35 cents a pair, but they are not of pre-war value and, whether it is good policy or not, women have got a firm theory nowadays that it is better to go without than to buy inferior goods.

Shoes are selling for less than half their fall prices and it is curious that the best bargains are to be had in the shops reputed to be the highest priced. A good pair of walking shoes with a leather covered buckle, round or pointed toes, high or low heels can be had anywhere for \$3.50. High lace shoes of the best quality have fallen to \$5 a pair and evening slippers of black or colored satin cost \$2.50 to \$3.

**20,000 DIE FROM ACCIDENTS**  
Annual Toll Is From Children 5 to 14 Years Old.

Accidents take toll of 20,000 lives of children between 1 and 14 years old each year in the United States, according to statistics compiled by the American Red Cross and just made public by southwestern division headquarters in St.

Louis. Accidents caused a higher percentage of total deaths among children from 5 to 14 years of age during 1917, the report shows, than all epidemic diseases combined.

Tuberculosis, considered one of the most fatal diseases of childhood, causes 2.5 per cent of deaths between the ages of five and nine years, while accidents cause 16.7 per cent of the deaths. Between the ages of 10 and 14 years tuberculosis causes 11.2 per cent of deaths, while accidents take an toll of 17.2 per cent.

The leading class of accidental deaths in children under five years old is that of injury from burns, which causes 40 per cent of deaths at this age. Poisoning is second with 21.1 per cent. Among children from 5 to 9 years old, vehicles cause 39 per cent of accidental deaths; burns come second with a percentage of 21.9; accidental drowning is third with 14.5 per cent of deaths. From 10 to 14 years of age, vehicles are again first with 32.5 per cent of fatalities; accidental drowning is second with 22 per cent; and death from firearms accidents is third with 11.5 per cent.

## AGRICULTURE LOSSES GREAT

**Belgian Farm and Stock Damages Totals \$51,000,000.**  
By R. H. SHEPHERD

(United Press Staff Correspondent.)  
BRUSSELS, Belgium, Feb. 28.—Centuries of spade and pioneer labor, performed by millions of tillers of the soil throughout the ages, had made of Flanders in 1914 one of the richest agricultural provinces in the world. In four years of war the result of all those centuries of labor was annihilated. The wiping-out of such an extensive region, with all its vast agricultural resources, was unprecedented in history.

The centers of the war zone here were Ypres, Furnes, Dixmude, Ostend and Contrail. The districts of Ypres and Furnes, the richest agricultural lands, contained 215,000 acres of land, 68 villages, three towns and an agricultural population of more than 90,000.

Pre-war values of this destroyed property may be estimated at \$51,000,000. That does not sound much if you say it quick enough, but, for anemic Belgium, it means a lot! To put things right today, however, is going to cost several times \$51,000,000. Wages and raw materials have, on the whole, more than trebled, and estimates that put the restoration of agriculture alone, without any reconstruction of villages, etc., at close on \$200,000,000, show the extent of the work of reconstruction to which Belgium has set her hand, and in which she has achieved such satisfactory results in the last year.

## SIGNS OF SPRING MANIFEST

**Girls on All Streets Show Proficiency With Jumping Ropes.**

One of the infallible signs of spring has made its self manifest again. No matter on what street you may walk, little girls with their jumping ropes may be seen. "Can you grind the coffee?" one will ask her companions, and giving one end of the rope to another child, she will whirl around in a circle swinging the rope over her head and jumping over it as it touches the ground. It is a mark of proficiency to go faster than the other little girls.

One will be seen lowering the rope to the ground, while another one the group slowly jumps higher and higher as the rope is gradually swung farther from the ground until "low water" has become "high water."

## Make Your Home Entirely Fireproof

Year after year, in the past, thousands of homes have been destroyed by fires started from spraks, defective flues or from fires within the rooms. At that time fires were unavoidable. But modern science, in the perfection of Asphalt Shingles, Clay Flue Lining and Sheetrock Wallboard, has made the fireproof home possible. With

## Ford Asphalt Shingles

There is no danger of a fire starting from the roof. Burning brands or sparks will not cause it to ignite. It is approved by the National Board of Fire Underwriters. Another fire preventive is

## Fire Clay Flue Lining

In the case of the fire caused from a defective flue in the home of Mrs. Lottie Cline, 707 Missouri avenue, yesterday in which considerable damage was done—a Fire Clay Flue Lining would have saved the day. Flue lining costs little in proportion to the protection it affords. Another practical and inexpensive fire preventive is

## Sheetrock Fireproof Wallboard

Sheetrock is made of gypsum—is fireproof—comes in sections that can be sawed to fit any sized space. When once nailed to the studding, it is there to stay—costs less than other wallcoverings, \$6.50 a 100 square feet. If your home does not include these three fire preventives, come in and see us or phone 194.

**BOONE COUNTY LUMBER CO.**  
COLUMBIA, MO.

404-408 West Broadway

## ---waiting for a home

There are over a hundred clubs in the University without a home—a hundred organizations that must go where and when they may in order to meet.

Nearly every student belongs to one or more of these organizations. Even those who do not, have the same problem—where to go in order to meet a friend, enjoy an hour's recreation—find fellowship among one's classmates.

The student body is waiting for a home—a place for assembly, for comradeship, for work and for play. Such a home will become a realization with the erection of the

## Missouri Memorial Union Building

